



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

KISHANGARH STATE

FOR THE

SAMBAT YEAR 1963

(19th SEPTEMBER 1906-7th OCTOBER 1907).



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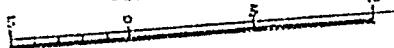
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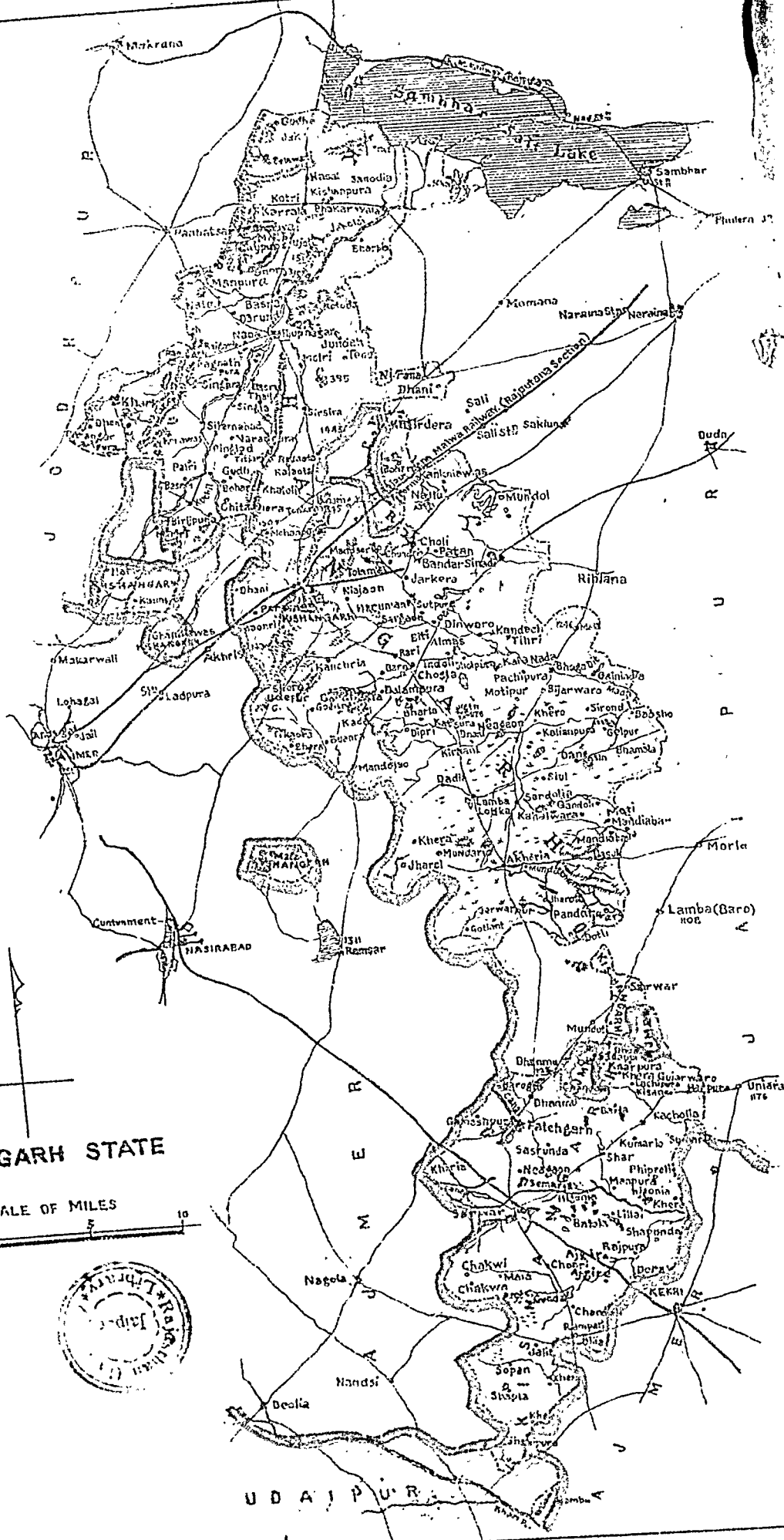
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KISHANGARH STATE

SCALE OF MILES



UDAI PÜR



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE SAMBAT
YEAR 1963 (19th SEPTEMBER 1906—TO 7th
OCTOBER 1907).

FROM

THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE COUNCIL,

Kishangarh.

TO

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH SAHIB BAHADUR

OF KISHANGARH,

Kishangarh.

DATED KISHANGARH, 1st February 1908.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

We beg to submit the Report on the administration of the Kishangarh State for the Raj Sambat year 1963, corresponding with the period from September 19th, 1906, to October 7th, 1907.

We beg to remain,

YOUR HIGHNESS,

Your Most Obedient Servants,

(Sd.) K. L. PAONASKER,	} MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.
(Sd.) R. BHARAT SINGH,	
(Sd.) R. N. RATNOO,	

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE KISHANGARH STATE FOR THE SAMBAT YEAR 1963 (19TH SEPTEMBER 1906—7TH OCTOBER 1907, A. D).

CHAPTER I.

(A) GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Area 858 square miles ; Population (according to the Census of 1901), 90,970 ; Gross Revenue (based on quinquennial average)—Rs. 5,73,925 Raj coin ; Tribute nil ; Ruler of the State—His Highness the Maharaj Dhiraj Umdai-Rāj-hāi Buland Makān Mahārājah Sri Madan Singhji Bahādur, 23 years of age, Rathore Rajput, married on 9th February 1904 to the eldest daughter of His Highness the Mahārānā Sāheb of Udaipur ; Succeeded to the gaddi on 29th August 1900, and invested with powers on 11th December 1905, privately educated at Kishangarh, had as Tutor Mr. H. Wilkinson I. C. S., (Political Department,) from 30th April 1904 to 11th December 1905, was member of the Imperial Cadet Corps from January 1902 to January 1904. The Ruling house, a branch of Jodhpur, is connected by marriage with Udaipur, Jaipur, Bundi, Alwar, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Partabgarh, and Dungarpur.

(B) NOTEWORTHY EVENTS.

Major H. L. Showers paid a flying visit on November 4th, and discussed several pending questions. His Highness's wish, accepting His Excellency the Viceroy's invitation to go to Agra during the State visit, was formally communicated to the Resident.

Visit of
Political
Officers.

Colonel C. Herbert came for a day on 20th April 1907.

Captain H. B. St. John visited early in September.

Mr. H. F. St. John Manners-Smith twice visited the Arnia tank, and offered valuable suggestions to improve the Dam.

Their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Jaipur and Alwar paid short visits during the year.

Other dis-
tinguished
visitors.

Her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Alwar made a stay of nearly two months in July and August 1907.

His Highness visited Simla, Indore, Agra, Jodhpur, Mount Abu, Alwar and Bombay.

His High-
ness's move-
ments.

The stay at Mount Abu lasted from May 14th to June 23rd 1907.

To welcome home His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar on his return from England, the Maharajah went to Bombay on 26th August 1907.

The visit to Agra was ceremonial, and was paid in response to the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness arrived in Agra on New year's day 1907, and stayed there till the 16th January ; the arrival and departure being public.

Visit, attended by Court ceremonial, was exchanged by the Maharajah with His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Highness took part in almost all the ceremonies and events of the State visit.

The visit to Ajmer early in March this year was important. His Highness took part as member, in the deliberations of the Governing Council of the Mayo College, and made a further contribution of Rs. 5,000 towards the endowment Fund of the Institution.

(a.) Tour of
His High-
ness.

During February, and March His Highness made an extended tour through the State, going to places which no former Maharajah had visited. The Thikanas of Fatehgarh, Karkeri, and Dhasukh were also included in the tour programme. Almost every jagir village was taken in the way, and a searching inspection of the working of every Department made at the different Hukumats; His Highness attending in person to the complaints and grievances of the meanest ryot.

Political and
administra-
tive objects
and result.

The knowledge thus acquired first hand, of the condition of the indebted Jagirdars, and toiling agriculturists was of great value. The discharge of duties by low-paid and not over-scrupulous officials, who, in some cases, had not known transfer for 20 years, formed the subject of close examination.

The inefficiency of many officers, by lack of natural capacity or old age, was brought to His Highness's knowledge, and resulted soon after in wholesale transfers and some compulsory retirements. As reward for good work, promotions were given to deserving officials; in some cases, salaries attached to the posts were raised. The changes brought considerable relief to the poor villager, who had come to regard his lot to be permanently cast with an everlasting Hakim. The cases of communities having undue preponderance in the management of State affairs, and taking unfair advantage of their official position were discovered. Consistent with expediency, a check has been put to this long-standing evil.

The jurisdiction of the Hukumats, and charges held by the Hakim was a matter which required looking into. Bandersindri was much too small to be treated as a district. Being near to Kishangarh, under orders of the Darbar, it was amalgamated with the Mal-Sudder; and the two together now form one District. The jurisdiction of Mal-Sudder is purely Revenue, and the inclusion of Bandersindri in it will give enough work to an energetic Hakim.

These remarks mostly apply to Revenue Officials.

To reform the judiciary, His Highness after careful scrutiny decided that under the circumstances obtaining in the State, and in the interests of Civil and Criminal justice, the constitution of benches of Magistrates and Judges was advisable. As a consequence, the Foujdari and Small Causes' Courts are presided over by a Bench of two judges. So also the Session and Appellate Court. As in the combination, one old type and one modern official, were put together, it was feared that harmony in the proceedings may not be secured, and notes of dissent may be rendered frequent. Experience shows that no such hinderances result, the legal machine works no slower, and cases of real miscarriage of justice become few and far between.

Any serious irregularity or illegality has been invariably set right, and where punishment was needed, His Highness has always meted it out without the least show of irresolution.

The state of feeling among the Jagirdars, and their general condition were carefully enquired into ; and on the completion of his tour, His Highness was able to decide that the opportunity had come for taking the Jagirdars into confidence. They were found in a mood to listen to reason, and were more anxious than ever to see the last of the pending question of the commutation of their services. As a result the "Darbar Notification" of 10th April, 1907 was issued ; and by 15th May, in less than a month, it was found that the Jagirdars had voluntarily accepted permanent commutation almost to a man. But this episode must be related in another place. It will suffice here to mention that the whole question was treated by His Highness with rare tact and firmness.

His Highness also made a brief autumn tour. Rao Saheb Thakur Bharat Singhji accompanied His Highness during the winter tour ; and both inspected the tank and other existing irrigation works.

(b) Tours of
Members of
Council.

Mr. K. L. Paonasker made brief tours in the Mofussil as occasion required ; but his efforts were mainly given to conserving force and improving the State machinery at Head Quarters.

The revised Council Scheme issued under the Darbar Notification of 5th April 1906, has worked well.

Working of
the Council.

The Revenue Member, subsequently elevated to the Chief Membership, conducted the work of the Huzuri Department, under orders of His Highness the Maharajah.

The Council, as at present, is constituted as follows :—

- (1) The Huzuri Department, under His Highness the Maharajah and Mr. K. L. Paonasker, Chief Member.
- (2) The Revenue Department under Mr. K. L. Paonasker.
- (3) The Judicial Department under Bareth Ram Nath Ratnu, Judicial Member.
- (4) The Public Works Department under Rao Saheb Thakur Bharat Singhji, Public Works Member.

The full Council has met on special occasions, when reference to it on any important point was made by any of the members. It has been usefully convened for purposes of settling questions of law, usage, and procedure. Enquiries have often been quietly conducted by it into the alleged misconduct of functionaries, and the recommendations made by it to His Highness, have always been distinguished by sound common sense and judgment.

The powers assigned to each member under the new scheme, remained unchanged.

A fresh adjustment, in the light of the year's experience, is under consideration.

It would be recording the united sense of the Members that His Highness has given them full and ungrudging support in the discharge of their duties.

The progress made by the different Departments is described under appropriate heads.

Important
appointments
and transfers.

Mr. K. L. Paonasker was confirmed as Chief Member of Council with effect from 11th October 1906.

Purohit Jai Kishen Dass was appointed Assistant in the Revenue Department on 15th May 1907.

Mehta Dowlat Singh was appointed Joint Foujdari Hakim on 30th June 1907, to sit with Lala Magan Lal.

Munshi Abdul Rahman, in recognition of his good work as Public Prosecutor, and Crown Vakil for over ten years, was appointed Hakim of the Sudder Diwani Adalat in June 1907. His death, in November last, removed from the ranks of the judiciary one valuable public servant.

Munshi Faiz Ali Khan was appointed Joint Sessions Judge and was to sit in the Court of appeal with Munshi Behari Dassji.

Singhi Amrit Mal was appointed the Darbar Vakil at Abu *vice* Lala Amba Lal retired, on 15th May 1907.

Babu Dharam Singh, a retired Sub-Inspector of the Rajputana Malwa Railway Police was appointed Superintendent of Gerai on 3rd March 1907; Sayed Nazir Ahmad being reverted to Sarwar as Kotwal.

Lala Zorawar Singh was transferred from the Sarwar Hukumat to hold charge of the Mal Sudder at Kishangarh, Joshi Deoki Nandan was appointed Hakim Sarwar, Munshi Ram Bilas was appointed Hakim Rupnagar, all in June 1907.

Pandit Nathoo Lal was appointed Superintendent of Central Jail, *vice* Lala Ram Nath retired in October 1906.

Dr. P. Deb M. B. C. M. (Edin) was appointed Medical Officer in December 1906.

Rup Singh Powar B. A. was transferred from the Education Department to act as Superintendent of the Darbar Office.

Mr. G. P. Deodhar B. A. was appointed Head Master, Maharajah's School and Inspector of Schools in September 1907.

Master Kanhaiya Lal retired on pension after completing his qualifying service, in April 1907.

Purohit Behari Dass was appointed His Highness's Kamdar at Palsun, in June 1907.

Purohit Shri Dhar was appointed Superintendent Hazuri Mahakma Office in January 1907.

CHAPTER II.

In this State, Land Revenue is collected in kind, and not in cash, except in the case of cotton and opium. The standing crop when ripe for the sickle is either appraised (*Kunta*), or reaped and collected on the threshing floor for division of produce (*Lata*). The State demand or produce-share (*Banta*) which is previously determined according to the class of land brought under cultivation, is then calculated for each field and collected for the whole village, and carted to the Head Quarters. This is the origin of the State Grain-godown (*Sâman ki Haveli*). *Kunta* is irrespective of the actual outturn, while *Banta* is altogether dependent on it. The classification of soil is, into unirrigated land (*Barani*), well and tank irrigated land (*Chahi, Peewal*), and tank bed (*Peta*). The Revenue Officer with the help of Patels and Patwaries and the village Bhambi, which trio is supposed to know all, superintends the division in kind. In times of distress, Revenue relief is wrought automatically. This has been the procedure from times immemorial, and though apparently simple has many draw backs, as has been pointed out in the last annual report. Times have greatly altered since this system was first devised ; and for sound finances, a stable system has to be introduced; land must be measured, and the average quantity of each kind of grain depending upon the producing soil must be assessed. Efforts of the Darbar are being made to bring about the change.

System of
Land Revenue
Collection.

The Survey operations were greatly hampered owing to the prevailing distress in the Sambat year 1962. The field strength being reduced to 3 Amins and 1 Sub-Overseer, while one writer and two Khasra-Nawises remained in office. In Sambat 1962, the survey of Qasba Kishangarh, and Narwar was completed. The first five months of the year under report were devoted to preparing records ; two Amins and two Khasra-Nawises being engaged in this work.

Survey and
Settlement.

The establishment was strengthened in the latter half year by the addition of one more Amin and tracer. May and June were devoted to out-door work. Test-lines were laid on the sheets of two villages. Records of Qasba Arain have been commenced.

The statement showing the quantity of work done during the year under report is as per table :—

No.	Name of village.	Cadastral Survey in Bighas.	Pages of Khasra prepared.	Pages of Khatoni prepared.	Pages of Safâwâr prepared.
1	Kishangarh ...	...	632	636	118
2	Narwar ...	...	676	1036	78
3	Arain ...	26,284	...	...	...
4	Katsura ...	14,290	...	...	...
5	Dadia... ...	20,167	...	...	...
6	Lamba ...	10,855	...	...	...
7	Akoria ...	6,653	...	...	...
	Total ...	78,249	1,308	1,672	196

The area surveyed last year in $14\frac{1}{2}$ months was 90, 438 Bighas.

The area return of each Amin was 50 Bighas per day. The figures have been raised by the introduction of the Survey system. The year's return is reported to be satisfactory. A portion of the year's work has been checked by test lines. Village surveys for Arain, Katsura, Dadia and Lamba are nearing completion. The survey of village Akoria remains to be tested. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,200, which gives the cost at the rate of annas 0-2-8 per acre. The Department is doing good work under the superintendence of Pundit Kedar Nath, a retired Surveyor of Government.

Settlement.

Preliminaries are being arranged to settle the Districts which have been brought under survey. Various statements are under compilation, and it is hoped, the work proper will be soon taken in hand.

Patels and Patwaries.

The system introduced in Sambat 1959 does not yet extend to Jagir villages. In the Reform it was contemplated that these functionaries should be appointed every three years. This however is not strictly speaking the case. The part these Revenue Officers play is mostly when the "*Dori Kunta*" is in progress. Both help in the preparation of "*Jama Bandis*." They have certain recognized privileges, being entitled to levy some dues on the villages, and are exempt from paying certain Raj *Qesses*.

Altogether 82 Patels and Patwaries were appointed during the year.

With the introduction of Settlement in cash, this class will disappear, yielding place to literate men who will have defined duties, rights and responsibilities.

Thikanas.

Maharaj Man Singhji of Fatehgarh, the premier noble, visited Kishanagarh in February 1907 in fulfilment of his annual obligation to render $1\frac{1}{2}$ months service. The estate is under debt, arrangements to liquidate which, still continue.

No change has taken place in the position of the Maharajs of Karkeri and Dhasuk since the last annual report. The former, Maharaj Yag Narain Singh, is a promising young boy of 12, receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. During the minority, the Thikana affairs are managed by a special court directly under orders of His Highness the Maharajah.

Buxi Jagir.

This office is of great importance. It formerly controlled the militia of the State. It now regulates the relations existing between the Jagirdars and the Darbar. The year under report has been a noteworthy one in its history. The Officer in Charge throughout has been Rajwin Sheo Singhji. The question of the commutation of Jagir services was long hanging fire, but thanks to the personal influence of His Highness the Maharajah, it was most satisfactorily solved before the year had ended.

Soon after His Highness's return from the winter tour, during which he was able to ascertain the feeling and temper of the Jagirdars, orders were passed to call a small committee of select high officials, who were to assist the Buxi Jagir in explaining at an informal meeting held at the Capital (to which Jagirdars present were also invited) the terms of the Notification which the Darbar had decided to issue, in which the whole situation was reviewed, the Darbar's attitude of firmness maintained and all possible leniency and liberality indicated. The tone of the document was conciliatory and dignified. The

copy thereof forms annexure A. The meeting was held towards the end of March 1907. The Jagirdars realized their position, and eager as they were to know the Darbar's final word, the result was, applications came pouring in, and it was found out that before a month had elapsed, more than three-fourths of the total Jagir holders had voluntarily accepted permanent commutation as provided for in clause (1) of Para 3 of the Notification. Copies of the Hindi Translation were served on the Jagirdars all over the State, through the Buxi office, and the response was little short of miraculous.

Forthwith on 14th May 1907 a small committee consisting of 2 Rajwins, 2 nobles, and 4 officials was formed under provisions of Clause II Para 3 of the Notification. The intentions, of the Darbar were carefully explained to them, and they were empowered to form sub-committees, and hold sittings at convenient centres, and with co-operation and help of local Revenue Officers to collect sufficient data covering the period of the past ten years, to estimate the actual value of a Jagir. The fact that the Settlements proposed by this committee were contested in very few cases is proof positive of the care and caution bestowed by it ; and does as much credit to the selection of His Highness as the worthiness of the nominees.

By the middle of October, the committee had finished their work. On October 25th their final report was submitted. The conclusions arrived at by them may be summarised as follows :—

- (1) Jagir to the value of 696½ horse was commuted.
- (2) Gross revenue for commutation of militia service into cash may roughly be put at Rs. 1,26,927-13-6.
- (3) The probable State exactions @ 6½ annas in the rupee will amount to Rs. 50,373-0-3.
- (4) The actual value of a horse Jagir based on an average of ten years would come to Rs. 174 in round figures.
- (5) The above figures work out the Raj share to Rs. 70/- per horse Jagir.

Where every member did good work, it would be invidious to single out names for special mention. Nevertheless it would be a reproach, if His Highness's attention is not invited to the loyalty, energy, and zeal with which Rao Sahab Thakur Bharat Singhji, Thakur Govind Singhji of Senodia, Purohits Shri Nath Dass and Shri Dhar, and Munshi Behari Dasji acquitted themselves.

As an act of grace, and as a fitting conclusion of the last but one chapter, all such Jagirdars as were serving their term of political imprisonment in the Central Jail and Fort were released in honour of His Highness's birthday, November 18th, 1907.

All those released came in a body to the Chief Member of Council and asked him to convey to His Highness their unanimous sense of gratitude, their appreciation of the leniency shown, and an assurance of their loyalty and submission in future.

Where so many as 518 Jagirdars holding 714 horse are concerned, it is natural enough that some should complain of the hardness of assessment. As

pointed out above, such cases are surprisingly few. Patient and broadminded as His Highness is, he has appointed a joint committee consisting of his uncle, Maharaj Raghunath Singhji of Dhasuk and Mr. K. L. Paonasker to enquire into and report on the complaints made. This committee visits each such Jagir, and reports on each individual case upon its merits. This work is proceeding. Yet another chapter remains, and this will be the last. The restoration or otherwise of confiscated Jagir and honour is matter at present under consideration of the Darbar; and when that has been decided, an incident which caused much irritation and anxiety, called forth tact and firmness, will have ended in a satisfactory manner, to the eternal credit of His Highness the present Maharajah of Kishangarh.

It is proposed to issue a separate note giving the history of this episode which is full of incident and interest.

No Tazim holder died this year. Deaths of 12 lesser Jagirdars are reported, of whom 7 have left heirs of the body; and in five cases, succession is by adoption.

A Jagirdar owning 1 horse, died heirless, and his Jagir was resumed. Three horse Jagirs were restored during the year.

Of the six Kishangarh boys who are being educated at the Mayo College, the following are wards under management :—

Maharaj Yag Narain Singhji of Karkeri.

Thakur of Naraina.

„ of Jharol.

„ of Kathoda.

The Darbar have decided to send Bhanwar Sawant Singh of Kotri to the Mayo College this year.

CHAPTER III.

Legislation.

The Laws in force in the State are mostly adaptations of similar laws enacted and enforced in British Territory. This applies to Civil and Criminal Law and Procedure, which have been modified to suit local requirements.

Revenue law and usage and the substantive civil law yet continue to be unwritten, neither being defined by rulings or legislation. With the view of codifying the nebulous law, and revising and amending the written codes, a committee was appointed to prepare and submit draft Bills for the consideration of His Highness in Council, under Darbar Notification dated 10th May 1907. This committee consists of Mehta Ranjit Singh and Pandit Dhanna Lall, who are both qualified by their long service in the Judicial line to understand the difficulties in the working of the legal machinery. Both have been put on special duty, and drafts prepared by them are circulated for opinion and criticism amongst the Judicial Officers of the State.

Their work upto date has been in the way of recasting the Civil and Criminal law in the light of the Darbar Notification of 5th April 1906 which constitutes the new Civil and Criminal Courts, and defines their jurisdiction and powers.

The amended drafts prepared by them which are being subjected to criticism are :—

- (1) Rāj Civil Procedure Code.
- (2) Rāj Penal Code.
- (3) Rāj Criminal Procedure Code.
- (4) Rāj Court Fees and Registration.
- (5) Rāj Limitation.

Land Revenue Laws cannot be taken in hand in the present state of things ; but it is hoped with the passing of the above amended codes, and their acquiring the force of law, there will be definiteness in many matters where uncertainty is a positive fault. Procedure must always be regarded more important than substantive law, because it affects the well being of subjects vastly more than a definition of rights and duties.

The constitution of the Cavalry and Infantry of the State, especially the latter, have undergone close examination. The abuses of the old system are recognised. It is admitted that the Cavalry which has hitherto consisted of 33 mounted men might be greatly improved, both as regards strength and quality by the abolition of the Bargirs. The Reform however must be described in the next year's report.

Military
Force.

The duties at present performed by the Risala and Bargirs are those of mounted Police. The former had to be continuously engaged on the duty since the withdrawal by the Jagirdars of their Sowars on electing by them to accept commutation in cash in lieu of mounted service.

Both wings furnish escort on ordinary and ceremonial occasions.

During the year under report, the Risala was constituted as follows :—

1. Risaldar.
1. Duffadar
1. Lance Sowar.
29. Men.

Total 32. (One vacancy was not filled).

The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 8,135-8-0.

The Infantry has undergone a thorough over-hauling. Officers and men under dignified Military titles serving as peons and orderlies in civil offices is on the face of it ridiculous. Old customs have remained, such as the grant of allowance in grain (Petia) to men and their families, wives, children, and widowed mothers. There is not pure Military work for so many, and the duties they are deputed to do, are considered by them to be below their dignity. The result is, they are neither good peons nor orderlies, and in times of internal trouble are not able to lift their finger.

His Highness the Maharajah has fully seen through the evil, and is determined to cure it. The process has already begun ; but in point of time, its description must wait for another year.

The Infantry consists of 613 Umedwars (*Petia-walas*) and 174 sepoys (*Naqdi*). A large number of men were engaged under the latter head during the year, on the withdrawal by Jagirdars of their footmen. Two hundred and eighty women and children are charged to Fouj; they also get *Petia*.

The Madan Paltan which consists of 100 men includes within its ranks both Umedwars and Naqdi sepoys.

The last year's expenditure on this head came to Rs. 38,700. The duties performed by these men are as orderlies and sentries in the different civil offices and in the fort.

There is a Rajput Boarding School in which the sons of Umedwars and of some Jagirdars are being educated. This is like a Military Primary School attached to the lines, and the cost of its maintenance is roughly Rs. 740. It has on its rolls 27 Umedwars, and 10 self supporting Rajput boys.

Forty young Rathores have been lately recruited in the 5th Cavalry at Meerut; and Ram Nath Singhji, son of Rao Sahib Thakur Bharat Singhji has received a direct commission as Jamadar. It is hoped that in due course, the Rathores will be about to furnish a complete squad in the Regiment.

The Military service thus afforded is most congenial to the young Rajputs of the State, and advantageous in many ways to the Darbar. His Highness has himself taken the keenest interest and materially assisted in providing recruits.

Police. The police force and arrangements had gone out of date long ago. On the efficiency of no Department do the happiness and safety of the subjects depend more. The subject was carefully examined. Tabular statements giving the statistics of crime, area, population, and criminal centres were prepared. At one time it was feared that the idea of reform must be given up owing to the heavy expenditure involved, and that the cost of maintenance would far exceed its usual limits. The tables being worked out, happily it was found possible to evolve a scheme which would secure fair efficiency at the extra cost of two to three thousand rupees. At the desire of His Highness, the scheme was shown to Mr. H. Clogstone, whose knowledge of Police is hard to beat, and who very kindly offered many valuable suggestions. The reorganization scheme has been sanctioned by His Highness and will come into force from the beginning of Sambat 1964. It must consequently be related in the next annual report. To mark the beginning, the services of a tried and able officer were early engaged to act at the head. Mr. Dharam Singh, a retired Sub-Inspector of the Rajputana Malwa Railway Police, who was highly recommended, was appointed Superintendent of Gera in March 1907. He has done much good work, displayed considerable detective ability and infused new spirit and enthusiasm in the corps in his charge. During his time the relations with the State and Foreign Police have been very amicable, with the exception of Jaipur. In elaborating the new scheme his knowledge and experience have been very valuable.

Nos: 3 and 4 Annexure C, explain the Police work of the year.

Two arrests of absconders from the custody of the Ajmer Police were made in Kishangarh territory; one of these being a female undergoing trial on a charge of murder.

Two notorious dacoits, who were wanted by almost every Foreign Police were run to earth at Kalaota, and are now secure within the Central Jail, having been convicted for bad livelihood and belonging to a gang of dacoits.

Another party of two robbers was entrapped and taken in custody at Sarwar.

No organised crime was reported during the year.

The services of Nazir Ahmad, Kotwal Sarwar, deserve mention.

There are altogether 155 Bowries and 49 Minas in the State, their occupation is agriculture and manual labour. The rules regulating their behaviour are in force. Cattle belonging to them are branded and their movements are registered. During the year under report, 11 Minas and two Bowries were convicted on charges of petty theft. Two Bowries have absconded this year, 4 are convicts in the Bhopal Jail; thus with 4 who were wanted in the beginning of last year, the number of the missing comes to 6.

Criminal
Tribes.

64 Finger impressions were taken during the year, and sent to the Abu Central Bureau; of these 15 were of Bowries and 4 of Minas.

Finger
Impression
Work.

Pundit Nathoo Lall held the Superintendent's post almost since the beginning of the year.

Jail.

Doctor P. Deb. M. B., C. M. (Edin) was appointed Officer in Charge of the Jail since March last.

Both these officers have worked conscientiously and zealously. The very look of the Jail is changed during their time. Rules of Jail Discipline on the basis of the United Provinces Manual, but adapted to local needs, have been introduced.

The Jail garden has been much improved; and Jail industry which was introduced in the middle of April last has had a fair start.

There were 98 fresh admissions, 88 male and 10 females, which together with 62 (61 male and 1 female,) of last year gave the figures, males 149 and females 11. There was one death during the year; one having absconded more than a year ago. Sixty-five were admitted under-trial prisoners during the year, of whom 24 were convicted and 36 discharged, leaving 5 under-trial prisoners at the end of the year. There were 69 prisoners on the Convict Roll.

The total cost of prisoner's diet and clothing and establishment together amounts to Rs. 3,596-5-3.

Earnings amount to Rs. 1,942-9-6, representing the wages of 25,637 units.

The health of the Jail inmates is favourably reported on, and the sickness figure is 0.61 per day.

Lt.-Col. P. D. Pank ^{J. M. S.} ~~M. B.~~ Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, visited the Jail on 24th April 1907 and was pleased with what he saw.

The changes made in the Judiciary have already been noticed. The advantages underlying the appointment of benches to decide Civil and Criminal cases are manifest.

Civil and
Criminal
Courts.

The jurisdiction and powers of the Courts, Civil and Criminal, and at the Thikanas remained as fixed by the constitution of April 5th, 1906. Work of the Courts is reported to be satisfactory. Long pending cases and under-trial prisoners under detention for long period are, it is impressed on the Judges and Magistrates, both evidence generally, of inefficiency and culpable neglect on their part, and must be, as far as possible, made rare.

The usual statement showing the work done by Civil and Criminal Courts during the year appears as annexure C. Nos. VI and X.

From and inspection of these it will appear that Civil cases instituted during the year were 3630 against 1421 of last year; so also Criminal cases were 1,462 against 1,723. *Pari Passu*.

The appeals disposed of in Civil cases were 149, out of 194 on the file.

The number of Criminal appeals filed was 114; 89 being disposed of.

Execution proceedings during the year numbered 6,044, against last year's 1,358.

Thirty-eight cases were committed to the Sessions.

Extradition.

Arrangements between the Marwar and Kishangarh Darbars in the matter of extradition continue, and work satisfactorily. It is much to be desired, that similar settlement is made with the Jaipur Darbar, to the mutual convenience of parties. Five offenders were extradited to Kishangarh from Ajmer-Merwara, 2 from Jaipur and 4 from Marwar.

Registration.

Annexure C. No. XII and XIII give information about registration work. 345 documents were registered during the year, and the registration fees amounted to Rs. 997.

Municipalities.

Like last year, the number of Municipalities remained the same. Rуп-nager Municipality has been in a dormant state; and it is a question, if it should not be abolished. Sarwar has done fairly good work.

The centre of interest is in Kishangarh. Since the nomination of the Medical Officer, and the Inspector of Schools to the Committee new spirit seems to have been infused in the Municipality.

Doctor P. Deb is unremitting in his labours to improve its condition; and it is a good sign, that other members are rousing. Conservancy, and Slaughter-house are now better looked after. The lighting of the town which for some part of the year was scandalously neglected will, it is hoped, receive immediate attention of the Municipality. A small lighting sub-committee has been appointed with Doctor Deb as Convener, and will it is hoped, remove the blot on the Municipality's fair name.

The Municipality at present consists of 11 members. Cases referred to be decided by the Municipality and on the file during the year numbered 292, of which 78 were disposed of.

Municipal receipts amount to Rs. 1,371; against an expenditure of Rs. 3,468.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

There was no winter month which went rainless ; the " Chota Barsat " thus doing a lot of good to the standing Rabi crop. The monsoon under review refers to the rainy season of 1907. The first monsoon rain fell on 29th July, and each succeeding day brought showers unremittingly till the 23rd August. Kishangarh recorded a fall of nearly 19 inches, Sarwar received 18 inches 19 cents, Rupnagar 15 inches 55 cents, and Arain 18-75. Hopes were entertained of a bumper kharif, especially as the benefit extended to all parts of the State. However the ominous long break after 23rd August dispelled all hopes, and it was feared that the State was in for another famine.

Monsoon and
Rainfall.

But reports were received that all the tanks in the State were nearly full, only a few unimportant ones had burst, and wells which had ceased to fulfil their function for some years past had again water in them available for purposes of irrigation. First of all, sowings were done rather late owing to incessant rain in the beginning, and by the time seed had germinated and wanted watering, the much needed rain failed to come. Great loss resulted. The outturn of the Barani crop was on an average of 4 annas in the rupee. The crop on the irrigated land was also damaged to the extent of 8 annas in the rupee.

Cotton crop also suffered similarly.

No distress of considerable extent is apprehended, though some agricultural depression may occur in the Rupnagar District.

Water already stored in tanks, renders prospects of Rabi quite safe; and with fair winter rains, danger is unlikely.

Annexure C. No. XVI explains the fluctuations. It is feared the prevailing drought in the Punjab and United Provinces may considerably affect the prices of staples.

Prices of food
grains.

The grain in stock is, however just sufficient for use, and no anxiety need be entertained.

Pundit Ram Narain remained Superintendent of Forests throughout the year.

Forest.

The total Forest area remained 29,600 acres. Number of Forest cases was 452, against last year's 560. The area closed to grazing and browsing remained the same. The number of successful grafts was 259. Number of animals allowed to graze departmentally was 21,436, and that by contract 944.

The Forest produce utilized is estimated to be worth Rs. 3,833/-. The Forest Revenue was Rs. 26,222-1-9, against the expenditure of Rs. 4,844-12-0.

Lucern was the chief crop sown in the agricultural farms. The storage of fodder is 10,080 Mds. only. The area of Khalsa, Udak, and Jagir Forest lands remained as before viz : 27,040 acres Khalsa, and 2,560 acres Udak and Jagir.

The statements showing the progress made in extending grass preserves and the storing of surplus fodder during the year appear as Annexure D. Nos. 1-3.

Trades and Industries.

As the tank at the Capital is quite full, fresh impetus is given to the Paper Making Industry. The State Stores for Stationery being organised, larger quantities of Desbi paper are now purchased, giving indirect encouragement to those who are engaged in the industry.

The dyers and Chundri-Makers are making good business as usual.

The Silora stone quarries have worked well during the year. Roofing and other material worth Rs 15,561 was dug out during the year, earning Rs. 2,370 as royalty, and Rs. 4,004/- as Depot Commission and Rs. 148-12-0 extra.

The net profits are reported to have amounted to Rs. 8,034, after paying Rs. 2,966 as cost of the establishment which is maintained by the State.

The Garnet mines at Sarwar have proved disappointing under the management of the Ajmer Export and Import Company. Very little garnet was dug out, resulting in loss to the State. The arrangement terminates on 31st December 1907, and the old practice of small leases will be resumed. The marble slabs which were sent as samples to the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta, have been pronounced by experts to stand the test of varying climate. The working of these and Mica quarries seems yet far distant.

The Somyag Cotton Mills at Kishangarh have done well. The royalty and dividend received during the year amounted to Rs. 40,330. The weaving branch has now, been opened during the year; and with the export duties to be levied now, the whole concern ought to pay well to the State.

The Cotton Press has also done well like last year.

The soap made in Kishangarh continues to enjoy popularity, and finds market in foreign territory.

Public Works.

The Budget grant for the official year was Rs. 32,652-3-0. A further grant of Rs. 17,435-12-0 was made subsequently for the completion of certain civil works in progress.

The total sum of Rs. 50,088-4-0 was spent as follows :—

Military Works, such as repairs to Fort etc.	...	Rs.	288	12	0
Civil Buildings	...	..	31,104	6	9
Irrigation	...	..	14,751	12	0
Communications	...	..	812	5	9
Miscellaneous	...	..	1,088	15	6
Establishment	...	..	2,042	0	0
Total Rs.			50,088	4	0

Post Office.

The number of Post Offices was 18, one being opened this year; Postal Income was Rs. 1,995, denoting a fall of Rs. 599. The working of the Department is satisfactory.

Mint.

The mint remained closed for silver currency. The question of the conversion of Raj Currency is pressing more and more every year

Annexure C. No. XVIII gives full statistics regarding the agricultural stock in the State during the year under report. Agricultural Stock.

Emigration was practically nil. Emigration.

The gross income from Octroi for the whole State was Rs. 30,903-4-9 of which refund of Rs. 421-9-0 was claimed and paid; leaving Rs. 30,481-11-9 as net revenue. Customs and Excise.

Cost of the establishment was Rs. 4,491-14-0. The regulations for sale of Bhang and other intoxicants now apply to the whole State. The license to sell these was granted to a contractor for a period of three years on payment of Rs. 9,101. The contractor has been given rates at which only, he must sell.

The Abkari is worked on the Sudder Distillery system, and was managed, departmentally like last year. Liquor to the value of Rs. 45,798/- was sold as against Rs. 31,932/- of last year. The maintenance charges were about Rs. 2,200, earning Rs. 24,835 as revenue. The Department is efficiently managed, and reflects credit on the Superintendent Sand Sameer Mall who held charge throughout. Abkari.

Annexure C. No. XIX gives the number of shops and the Excise Revenue of the State for the year under report.

The State agricultural Banks and Karsani Nidhi did practically no work during the year. Agricultural Banks.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The financial statement of the actual income and expenditure of Raj Sambat year 1963 appears as Annexure C. No. XX.

The figures speak for themselves. Besides the famine loan of 1,58,741 Raj coin obtained from Government to tide over the distress of year 1905-06 and of which the first instalment together with interest was paid during the year, the State has no debt to liquidate.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL.

The mean temperature was 83°-46. The maximum temperature was 103° on the 4th July, 1907 at 4 P.M. and the minimum was 59 on the 18th January, 1907 at 10 A.M. The rainfall registered was 18.55 inches or about 3.5 inches below the yearly average. Meteorology.

Total births recorded during the year were 1413 or 963 less than the last year, and total deaths 1835 or 130 more than the last year. The death rate per thousand was 20.17 during the year under report. Vital Statistics.

The last year was quite free from all epidemic diseases. No cases of Small-pox, Cholera or Cerebro-spinal fever came to the notice of the Medical Officer. Epidemic Diseases.

Sanitation.

The sanitation of the city is not very satisfactory, but during the year under report arrangements have been made to improve the Conservancy Department.

Vaccination.

During the season 1906-07 *i.e.* from ^{1st} April 1906 to 31st March 1907, 1,707 cases were vaccinated, not one of those cases has been reported as unsuccessful. The total cost of vaccination was Rs. 341-3-0 or 38 pies per case.

General Hospital.

Building.—The out-door block and the operating room are in good condition. The need for improving the inpatients' wards is recognized, and it may be found possible to make necessary alterations at no distant date.

Attendance.

The number of out-patients who attended during the year was 8,144, and the number of inpatients 59. The total being 8,183 or 240 less than the last year. Four hundred sixty seven operations of all kinds were done during the year, out of which some 30 are reported major.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure during the year was 2,890-1-6 or about Rs. 295 less than the last year.

Jail.

There were two deaths during the year 1907 A.D., one of enlargement of spleen, chronic enlargement of liver, dropsy, and the other from valvular disease of the heart. The death rate per thousand is 24.26 or 9.01 less than the last year. Average doing strength of prisoners was 82.44. The number of prisoners admitted into the Jail was 21. Daily average number of sick was 80. Last year's figures is 256, a considerable reduction.

Medico Legal Work.—93 reports were issued in criminal cases.

No postmortem was performed during the year.

Five poisonous articles were analysed last year, and arsenic was found in each of them.

The Medical Department was most ably managed during the year, Doctor Deb having visited all the Dispensaries in the Mofussil.

Any work he has undertaken was always done cheerfully, conscientiously, and with zeal; and for his great care and attention in the discharge of his duties, he deserves the best thanks of the Darbar.

CHAPTER VII.

State Schools.

Particulars regarding schools maintained by the State are given in Annexure C. No. XXIII.

The number of Schools in the State during the year was 27, against 26 of last year, and having on the roll 843 pupils.

The school at the Capital is an Anglo-Vernacular School and students are prepared for the Vernacular and Anglo-vernacular Middle Examination.

The number of girls' schools is the same as last year *viz* : 2.

The Rupnagar school does particularly well. The number of secondary schools was 7, and of primary schools 17.

The cost on account of the Secondary Schools was Rs. 4,558 and on account of Primary Schools Rs. 5,272-13-3 ; thus bringing the total cost of education to Rs. 9,830-13-3.

Mr. G. P. Deodhar B.A., was appointed Head Master of the Maharajah's School and Inspector of Schools in August 1907. In a short time he has shown much energy, visiting almost every village and Thikana School, and acquiring first hand local knowledge before suggesting reforms. The work in the Maharajah's School is also improving, and it is hoped under Mr. Deodhar's superintendence, education will make progress in the Kishangarh State.

There are 2 schools, one for boys and the other for girls under Missionary management.

Other
Schools

A medical scholarship of Rs. 38/- is held by Pandit Durga Shankar, who is reading for the L.M.S. degree at the Lahore Medical College.

Technical
Scholarships

The Veterinary Student Sawai Singh passed the Post Graduate examination with Honours from the Veterinary College at Lahore.

The student reading music has been withdrawn.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a private printing press called the "Sardul Gyan Sagar Press" which undertakes Job Work and does vernacular printing for the State.

Printing
Press.

The Raj Library contains many valuable books and manuscripts, and is open to the Public as before.

Library.

This body regulated the marriage expenses in 81 cases, and funeral expenses in 34.

Walterkrit
Sabha.

Stores for stationery has been started. Rules regarding the quantity of stationery to be used by each official and clerk have been brought into force. With proper check, better and cheaper materials could be supplied and considerable saving made.

Stationery
Stores.

This is situate close to the Central Jail, and is under the control of Superintendent of Jail. There are 8 inmates, 6 males and 2 females.

Orphanage.

A cattle fair was held at Sursara in the Rupnagar District in August last when 1,102 cattle were sold. The sales amounted to Rs. 11,727 (British coin). The State income was 525 Rs. (Imperial).

Fairs.

ANNEXURE A.

ANNEXURE A.

Darbar Notification addressed to all horse Jagirdars communicated through the Buxi Jagir, on 10th April 1907.

The Darbar wish to put an end to the misunderstanding prevailing with regard to the question of commutation of service, fines for default of service, and punishment inflicted on recalcitrant Jagirdars.

The following notification is therefore issued. The terms of the notification have been approved by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, and the Resident, and are absolutely final.

1. The Darbar will continue to enforce the fines for default of service according to the scale published last year, and approved by the Government of India, but subject to a maximum of half instead of one-third of the actual income of the Jagir.

2. The Darbar will accept commutation of service for ten years at the rates already sanctioned by the Government of India, and published, subject to a maximum of one-third of the actual income of the Jagir.

3. In as much, however, as His Highness the Maharajah is desirous of coming to an early settlement of the question of commutation, and ending the consequent unpleasantness, the following concessions are made:—

- (i) Permanent commutation will, as a matter of grace, be accepted at the sanctioned rates, subject to a maximum limit of $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee of the progressive actual value of the Jagir, provided that applications are received within 20 days after receipt of this notice, after which no permanent commutation at $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas will be allowed.
- (ii) The actual value will, in most cases, be settled decennially by Panchayats, whether the commutation is for ten years subject to one-third maximum, or permanent, subject to a maximum of $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas of the actual value.
- (iii) Though the Darbar maintain their right to exact fines, and levy commutation fees according to the approved scale, which, it must be clearly understood, is finally fixed, and will not be altered, it undertakes to make allowance for cases of individual hardship when considering petitions for commutation, and to treat such cases leniently and liberally on the recommendation of the Commutation Committee.

4. The Jagirdars are informed that the questions of commutation of service, and of punishment of insubordinate Jagirdars are absolutely distinct.

No Jagirdar's punishment will, in any way, be affected by his willingness or failure to offer commutation.

5. The Darbar hope that the Jagirdars will loyally co-operate with it, and with one another, in effecting an early settlement of this long pending question taking advantage of the concession graciously offered them of commuting at $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas within the time prescribed above.

ANNEXURE B.

ANNEXURE B.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

1. **Hakumats' Criminal Powers.** Approximately those of 2nd Class Magistrate, can impose 6 months' imprisonment, or Rs. 200 fine. No appeals against fine of Rs. 10, or 3 days' imprisonment.
1st appeals to Appellate Court in all other cases.
2nd appeals to Judicial Member in cases where one month or Rs. 40 fine is imposed.
- Civil Powers.** Cases up to Rs. 500.
No appeals in Rs. 15 cases.
1st appeals to Appellate Court in cases of Rs. 15 or more.
2nd appeals to Judicial Member in cases of Rs. 50 or more.
2. **Faujdari Court, Criminal Powers.** Approximately those of 1st Class Magistrate.
Sentence of 2 years and Rs. 1,000 fine.
1st appeals to Appellate Court.
2nd appeals to Judicial Member or Hazuri Mahkma as case may be in cases when 2 months or Rs. 80 has been imposed.
- Civil Powers.** Small Cause Courts Rs. 35 cases. No appeal in cases (worth Rs. 15 or less than Rs. 15) in other cases, 1st appeals only to Appellate Court.
3. **Civil Court.** Cases up to Rs. 3,000.
1st appeals to Appellate Court, 2nd to Judicial Member only when case is of Rs. 75 or more, to Hazuri Mahkma if case is of Rs. 400 or more. In cases involving right to immoveable property (unless it can be valued at Rs. 200 or less), the 2nd appeal lies to the Hazuri Mahkma.
- 3a. **Thikana Court.** Criminal powers of Faujdari, Civil powers of Civil Court but unlimited in amount. 1st appeal to Appellate Court; 2nd appeals to Judicial Member or Hazuri Department.
4. **Appellate Court.** Can try any cases which lower courts cannot try, Civil or Criminal. 1st appeal to Judicial Member 2nd appeal to Hazuri Mahkma.

NOTE.—In cases of murder, culpable homicide, suicide and other cases where death results, counterfeiting cases and stamps, cow killing, bribery, abortion, dacoity, forgery and rape, the punishment proposed must be submitted to the Hazuri Mahkma for previous sanction.

5. **Judicial Member.** Appeals as described above.

6. **Hazuri Mahkma.** Do. do.

Hakumats powers in Jagir cases to remain unchanged.

The powers of the Buxi Jagir court are unlimited in Civil cases
Appeals as on second column of paragraph 3.

Note.—To para 2, Criminal powers of Faujdari Court. 2nd appeals will lie to Judicial Member ordinarily to Hazuri Mahkma in cases referred to in column 2 of para 4.

ANNEXURE C.

ANNEXURE C.—No. I.

Names of High Officials in the Kishangarh State showing changes in personnel during the Samvat year 1963 (September 18th 1906 to 7th October 1907.)

NUMBER.	NAME OF OFFICER.	APPOINTMENT.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
			FROM	To	
1	K. L. Paonasker, Esq., M.A.	Revenue Member... ..	Throughout the year.		Appointed Chief Member of Council on 11th October 1906. On leave on private affairs from 1st August to 30th September 1907.
2	Bareth Ram Nath Ratnoo	Judicial Member of Council	Do.		
3	Rao Sahib Thakur Bharat Singhji	Public Works Member ...	Do.		
4	Rajwi Sheo Singhji ...	Buxi Jagir	Do.		
5	Munshi Behari Dasji ...	Mir Munshi Darbar & Joint Sessions Judge.	Do.		
6	Munshi Mohamed Faiz Ali Khan	Hakim Adalat Dewani ...	From 19th September 1906 to 15th May 1907.		
	Do.	Joint Sessions Judge ...	From 16th May 1907 to 7th October 1907.		
7	Lala Magan Lal	Hakim Faujdari ...	Throughout the year.		
8	Mehta Daulat Singh ...	Joint Hakim Adalat Dewan]	19th September 1906 to 17th July 1907.		
	Do.	Joint Hakim Faujdari ...	18th July 1907 to 7th October 1907.		
9	Bhatta Madan Mohan ...	Treasury Officer ...	Throughout the year.		
10	Prohit Shrinath Dass ...	Mustaufi Daftur Sudder ...	Do.		
11	Prohit Jai Kishan Dass ...	Revenue Extra Assistant...	Appointed on 11th May 1907.		
12	Pandit Ram Narain ...	Superintendent of Forests	Throughout the year.		
13	Dharam Singh ...	Superintendent Girai ...	3rd March 1907, to 7th October 1907.		
14	Lala Zorawar Singh ...	Hakim Malsadar ...	From June 28th 1907 to 7th October 1907.		
15	Joshi Devkinandan ...	Hakim Sarwar	Do.		
16	Mehta Madan Singh ...	Hakim Arain	Do.		
17	Chaudhri Ram Bilas ...	Hakim Rupangarh ...	Do.		
18	Singhi Amrit Mal ...	Kishangarh Darbar Wakil at Abu.	From 11th May 1907 to 7th October 1907.		
19	Munshi Khoob Chand ...	Kishengarh Darbar Wakil at Jaipur.	Throughout the year.		
20	Lala Brijnath	Kishengarh Darbar Wakil at Jodhpur.	Do.		
21	Lala Onkar Bukhsh ...	Kishangarh Darbar Wakil at Ajmer.	Do.		
22	Prohit Behari Lal ...	Kamdar Palsun	From June 28th, 1907 to 7th October 1907.		
23	Dr. P. Deb M. B., C. M. (Edinburgh) ...	Medical Officer and Officer in charge of Central Jail	From 1st January 1907 to 7th October 1907.		
24	Pandit Nathoo Lal ...	Superintendent Jail ...	Throughout the year.		
25	G. P. Deodhar	Head Master and Inspector of Schools.	From 4th August 1907 to 7th October 1907.		

ANNEXURE C.—No. II.

List of Laws in force in the Kishangarh State during the year 1963.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	REMARKS.
Raj Revised Civil Procedure. Raj Criminal Procedure. Raj Stamp and Court fee Act. Raj Limitation Act. Raj Registration Act.	Adapted from British Indian Acts.		

ANNEXURE C.—NO. III.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Kishangarh State during the year 1963.

STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused accepted or discharged.		Percentage of convicts.		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kishangarh ...	523	372	726	480	726	480	440	252	260	181	60.60	52.50	60.60	52.50	

ANNEXURE C.—No. IV.

Statement showing the value of Property stolen and amount of Recoveries in the Kishangarh State during the year 1963.

STATE.	AMOUNT STOLEN.		AMOUNT RECOVERED.		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kishangarh ...	Rs. 13,783 10 3	Rs. 12,064 8 6	Rs. 5,357 4 9	Rs. 6,410 11 9	38.86	53.15	

ANNEXURE C.—No. V.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Kishanganh State, during the year 1963.

Number.	Description of Offences.	No. of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being in-ane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									REMARKS.						
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Imprisonment and fine		Fine only.	Whipping.				Total.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.		Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
1	Murder	...	2	2	1	2	5	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Decoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Attempt to commit suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Infanticide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Thugi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Purchasing of stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Counterfeiting coin and offences against coinage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cow killing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Un-natural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Death by accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Unlawful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Selling of injurious articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Attempt to mismanage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Kidnaping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Escape from custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Misappropriation of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Attempt of theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Wandering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	22	372	391	501	345	450	253	26	60	12	15	127	13	253	181	...	...	47	27	7	13	10	6	1	1	1	...	...	27	46 persons awaiting trial.		

ANNEXURE C.—No. VI.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Kishangurh State during the year 1963.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	No. of OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF PERSON DEALT WITH.										PERSONS DISPOSED OF.					REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial.						Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died escaped or transferred.				
					Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.						Total.			
1	Appellate Court...	69	36	2	52	...	12	...	...	131	66	22	23	2	2	17	
2	Criminal Court ...	717	608	157	360	3	683	...	1	1,377	1,204	673	316	47	87	81			
3	Hakim's Court ...	776	690	28	249	...	701	...	154	1,040	1,132	498	400	...	50	107			
4	Thikanas ...	161	128	13	80	1	104	3	9	313	210	95	62	6	4	27			
	Total	1,723	1,462	200	741	4	1,500	3	164	2,861	2,612	1,288	801	55	143	232			

ANNEXURE C.—No. VII.

Statement showing the result of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kishangarh State during the year 1963.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of Applications.		NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.														REMARKS.		
			APPLICA- TIONS RE- JECTED.		SENTENCES.						PROCE- EDINGS QUASHED.		REFERRED		FURTHER.			PENDING.	
					Confirmed		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			
Council Huzuri Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Judicial "	20	5	3	8	3	4	2	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	21	10	...
Appellate Court	94	8	5	59	41	14	8	...	...	...	2	44	24	...	1	...	27	15	...
Total	114	13	8	67	44	18	10	...	...	...	2	48	26	...	1	...	48	25	...

ANNEXURE C.—No. VIII.

Civil Works.—Nature and value of Original Suits filed and disposed of in the Kishangurh State during the year 1963.

Number.	TRIBUNAL.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by Transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.						REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exports.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration (days)		
1	Civil Court	40	31	187	305	227	407	195	379	32	21	Rs. 45,720	5	254	9	223	118	10	3	..	36	95	48	200	41,704	40		
2	Appellate Court	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	2	..	4	992	1	4	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	619	47	
3	Small Cause Court	24	59	494	1,105	518	1,169	459	1,116	95	45	24,224	31	863	211	560	3	..	..	..	112	822	63	119	23,270	44	
4	Buxi Jagir's Court	30	8	30	100	60	105	52	72	8	37	9,006	35	65	..	45	13	4	..	..	45	12	7	8	7,270	65	
5	Court of Hakims	33	71	571	1,502	604	1,686	549	1,471	55	107	69,949	9	1,459	34	1,324	135	..	..	..	147	1,018	87	219	93,238	39	
6	Thikanas	22	14	139	519	161	587	144	547	17	17	23,114	..	546	3	496	49	..	1	..	54	416	32	44	22,305	22		
	TOTAL	149	191	1,421	3,631	1,570	3,821	1,399	3,586	207	235	1,73,005	81	3,201	258	2,949	320	15	4	..	395	2,363	239	590	1,58,436	44		

ANNEXURE C.—No. IX.

Civil Works.—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees in the Kishangarh State for the year 1963.

No.	TRIBUNAL.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the end of the year.			REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for pre-sent year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for pre-sent year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for pre-sent year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for pre-sent year.	Below 6 months.	Below 1 year.	Above 1 year.	
1	Hazuri...	...	5	14,525	5	3	13,168	5	8	27,693	...	3	1,295	5	5	26,398	1	1	3	
2	Judicial ...	9	...	...	2	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Appellate Court ...	34	20	17,705	71	181	15,645	113	201	33,350	93	174	14,684	20	27	18,666	17	9	1	
4	Civil Court ...	175	113	30,802	181	1,014	72,369	356	1,127	1,03,171	244	916	53,486	112	211	49,685	149	37	25	
5	Court of Small Cause	299	287	30,076	566	1,563	51,677	862	1,850	81,748	578	1,638	57,233	287	212	24,515	100	68	44	
6	Buxi Jagir's Court ...	64	7	1,516	16	197	27,146	80	204	28,662	73	105	5,200	7	99	23,456	76	23	...	
7	Court of Hakims ...	108	95	6,989	418	2,367	99,950	526	2,462	1,06,939	427	2,421	97,743	99	41	9,196	32	9	...	
8	Thikana ...	21	11	997	111	722	37,251	132	733	38,248	118	714	35,198	14	19	3,050	11	5	3	
	Total	710	538	1,02,610	1,378	6,047	3,17,206	2,088	6,585	4,19,811	1,544	5,971	2,64,845	544	614	1,54,966	386	152	76	

ANNEXURE C.—No. X.

Civil Works.—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits in the Kishangarh State during the year 1963.

How Disposed of.																								
TRIBUNAL.	Opening Balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing Balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		Decisions confirmed.		Decision reversed.		Decision amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Council Hazuri Department	...	12	23	58	23	70	17	35	6	35	5,530	7,710	7	26	5	1	4	6	...	...	1	2	43	105 days.
	...	36	92	50	92	86	56	53	36	33	19,582	1,743	29	3	20	13	7	9	...	...	...	1	110	55
	25	19	177	175	202	194	183	149	19	45	14,296	13,075	81	56	47	27	38	38	...	...	17	28	84	87
" Judicial	...	67	292	283	317	350	256	237	61	113	39,408	22,528	117	112	72	41	49	53	...	...	18	31	79	82
	...	25	292	283	317	350	256	237	61	113	39,408	22,528	117	112	72	41	49	53	...	...	18	31	79	82
	...	25	292	283	317	350	256	237	61	113	39,408	22,528	117	112	72	41	49	53	...	...	18	31	79	82
Appellate Court	...	25	292	283	317	350	256	237	61	113	39,408	22,528	117	112	72	41	49	53	...	...	18	31	79	82
Total	25	292	283	317	350	256	237	61	113	39,408	22,528	117	112	72	41	49	53	...	...	18	31	79	82

ANNEXURE C.—No. XI.

Statement showing the Number of Persons confined at the Jails and Lock-Ups in the Kishangarh State during the year 1963.

STATION.	No. of Prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.						Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of Accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.			
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		DAILY AVERAGE.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.						
Kishangarh	62	163	256	225	72-28	66-76	74	Rs. A. P.	3,596-5-3	1-28 months.	One prisoner died. One " absconded.

ANNEXURE C.—No. XII.

Registration of Documents in the Kishangarh State during 1963.

	NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents of which registration has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		REMARKS.					
	Documents presented for Registration.		Mortgage.		Sale deed.		Wills.		Money Bonds.							Miscellaneous.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.						
Darbar Office ...	5	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	2	1,410	401	...	...	1	...
Sudder Registration Office ...	157	143	109	91	19	18	1	3	19	15	9	16	157	143	28,045	21,867	...	...	...	...
Hukumats ...	147	200	112	132	22	28	1	5	10	23	2	12	134	200	22,670	31,597	...	...	...	...
Thikanas ...	23	33	19	19	...	2	1	...	2	12	1	...	23	33	6,766	4,834	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	332	378	243	243	41	48	3	8	31	50	14	29	319	378	58,891	58,699	...	...	13	1

ANNEXURE C.—No. XIII.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1963.

DESCRIPTION.	Last year.			Present year.			REMARKS.
	No. of Deeds.	Value.	Fees realised.	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realised.	
Darbar Office	
Sudder Registration Office	
Hukumats	
Thikanas	
Total	
Deduct Expenditure	
Net profit	

ANNEXURE C.—No. XIV.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities of the Kishangarh State during the year 1963.

NAME.	Opening balance at the commencement of the year.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Kishangarh ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,451	Rs. 1,371	Rs. 1,371	Rs. 4,233	Rs. 3,467	Rs. ...	
Rupnagar ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
Sarwar ...	2,004	1,108	1,369	3,373	1,368	812	2,560	
Total ...	2,004	2,559	2,740	4,741	5,601	4,279	2,560	

Statement of Rainfall in the Kishangarh State during the year 1963.

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ANNEXURE C.— No. XVI.

Statement of price of Staple food grains during the year 1963.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Bajra.		Gram,		Makki.	
2nd Half of September 1966	13	12	19	0	20	0	17 to 20 Seers.	17	4	21	0	
October ...	12	6	16	4	18	0	16	4	16	6	18	0
November ...	12 to	13 Seers.	16	8	18	0	17	0	16	0	18	0
December ...	12	12	16	8	19	8	16	12	15½ to 17 Seers.	18	10	
January 1967 ...	12	12	17	8	21	0	19	4	16	0	20	8
February ...	13	0	17	8	20	0	19	0	16	0	21	0
March ...	13½ to	14 Seers.	18	8	21	12	18	8	15	12	21	8
April ...	12	0	18	4	20	8	18	8	17	8	21	8
May ...	11	4	17	0	18	8	17	0	15	8	18	0
June ...	12	0	16	0	16	8	15	0	15	0	16	12
July ...	10	12	15	12	16	0	15	0	15	0	15	8
August ...	12	8	17	0	17	0	16	8	16	12	17	12
September 1967	10	0	13	4	13	0	13	4	13	0	13	8

ANNEXURE C.—No. XVII.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1963.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	STATE FUNDS.			LOCAL FUNDS.			REMARKS.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
Military ...	...	288	288	...	...	...	288
Civil buildings ...	26,855	4,249	31,104	...	...	...	31,104
Communication ...	500	312	812	...	...	...	812
Irrigation ...	3,551	11,199	14,750	...	...	...	14,750
Miscellaneous ...	...	1,089	1,089	...	...	...	1,089
Famine works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	...	...	2,042	...	...	...	2,042
TOTAL ...	30,906	17,127	50,085	...	...	...	50,085

ANNEXURE C.—No. XVIII.

Agricultural Stock in the Kishangarh State during the year 1963.

No.	DISTRICT.	YEAR.	HORSES AND CATTLE.										PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		REMARKS.
			Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With 2 bullocks.	With 4 Bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.		
					Males.	Females.											
1	Kishangarh	1,963	4,229	7,903	175	1,818	141	99	38	428	25,738	1,806	...	104	665		
2	Sarwar	Do.	5,789	9,151	389	1,726	49	129	49	165	21,491	2,476	...	193	965		
3	Rupnagar...	Do.	2,551	4,593	66	668	18	58	4	336	20,806	1,229	...	35	312		
4	Aradu	Do.	3,979	7,095	246	2,040	25	56	11	133	19,038	1,526	...	175	685		
Total		...	16,548	28,742	*876	*6,252	233	342	102	1,062	87,073	7,037	...	507	2,627		

*These totals are exclusive of the number of young Stock. (Calves 5,389 and Buffalo Calves 1,744).

ANNEXURE C.—No. XIX.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Kishangarh State during the year 1963.

NAME OF STATE.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganjā.		Tāri.		Bhang and other intoxicating things.		Total.		REMARKS.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Kishangarh ...	87	Rs. A. P. 24,220 0 0	209	Rs. A. P. 7,525 0 0	...	.....	Rs. A. P.	8	Rs. A. P. 3,250 0 0	304	Rs. A. P. 34,995 0 0		

ANNEXURE

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Actual Income and

No.	HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		RUPEES.	A.	P.	RUPEES.	A.	P.
I	Balance in hand at the commencement of the Ruj Sambat year ...				82,412	1	9
II	Land Revenue	2,73,826	7	9			
III	Royalty and dividend from the spinning and weaving and other Mills and presses and other industries and interest on invested capital	50,150	15	6			
IV	Customs	1,23,350	0	9			
V	Judicial	42,594	10	3			
VI	Miscellaneous (a) Forest. (b) Garnet Mines. (c) other Total.	1,24,637	9	0			
VII	Recoveries and extraordinary ...	25,402	2	6			
VIII	Recoveries of Permanent Advances.	14,725	10	9			
	TOTAL RECEIPTS ...				6,54,687	8	6
	GRAND TOTAL ...				7,37,099	10	3

C. NO.—XX.*Expenditure of the Kishangarh State for the Raj Sambat year 1963.*

No.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURES.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		RUPEES.	A.	P.	RUPEES.	A.	P.
I	Religious and Charitable ...	10,677	15	0			
II	Palace ...	81,202	10	6			
III	Court ...	4,329	9	6			
IV	Department and Courts ...	1,05,585	0	3			
V	Public Works ...	54,270	5	6			
VI	Establishment ...	75,919	13	9			
VII	Army (sudder) ...	73,245	4	9			
VIII	Festivals ...	1,590	15	6			
IX	Perganahs ...	45,627	4	9			
X	Vakils ...	6,263	1	6			
XI	Rewards and Gifts... ..	14,684	10	0			
XII	Guests ...	26,443	4	0			
XIII	Travelling and Bhutta ...	43,483	8	6			
XIV	Miscellaneous ...	8,510	6	9			
XV	Permanent advances ...	14,140	3	3			
XVI	Unforeseen and extraordinary ...	89,932	13	6			
	Total expenditure ...				6,55,906	15	0
	Balance in hand ...				81,192	11	3
	GRAND TOTAL ...				7,37,099	10	3

ANNEXURE C.—No. XXI.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Kishangarh State during the year 1963.

No. of PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULT OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.					Expenditure.	DAILY AVERAGE.		REMARKS.	
		Dis- charged.	Absent- ed.	Died.	Remaining under treat- ment.	In-door.		Out- door.			
Kishangarh	...	8,659	46	42	...	3	1	Rs. A. P. 3,007-0-0	1.38	58.23	
Sarwar	...	4,935	4	3	...	...	1	812-5-3	...	14	
Rupangarh	...	1,694	...	...	...	...	...	30-0-0	...	46.5	
Arain	
Total	...	15,288	50	45	...	3	2	3,849-5-3			

ANNEXURE C—No. XXII.

Vital Statistics of the Kishangarh State for the year 1963.

NAME.	Population.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Increase.	Decrease.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			Births.	Deaths.	Past year.	Present year.	
Kishangarh State	90,970	2,376	1,354	1,705	1,835	130	...	26.11	14.88	18.74	20.17	

ANNEXURE C.—No. XXIII.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Kishanganj State during the year 1963.

No. of SCHOOLS.	DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.		No. OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS ON.		AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.		EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary School.	Primary School.	
26	English Schools for boys :— A. V. Middle School 1 ... Vernacular Schools for boys :— Secondary Schools 6 } Primary 16 } Girls Schools ... Secondary Schools 0 } Primary 2 }		1,001	843	813.25	604.00	...	Rs. 4,558	Rs. 5,272	
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ANNEXURE D.

ANNEXURE D.—No.

Report showing the progress made in extending Preserves and in storing Surplus fodder during the Sambat year 1963 ending 7th October 1907.

1. The forest area at the end of the year was 29,600 acres. No alteration has been made in the area this year. The detail is shown in Form No. 16 attached.

2. The following statement shows the fodder collected during the year.

FODDER.	Previous balance.		Gathered during the year.		TOTAL.		Issued during the year.		Balance at the end of the year.		REMARKS.
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	
Grass	1,000	0	80,517	5	81,517	5	71,437	15	10,079	30	
Karbi	50	0	1,076	30	1,126	30	1,126	30	...	...
Rijka ... ..	...	...	3,050	25	3,050	25	3,050	25	...	...
Pála	5	0	1,282	10	1,287	10	1,267	20	19	30	
Khákli	50	15	494	20	544	35	544	35	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,105	15	86,421	10	87,526	25	77,427	5	10,099	20	

ANNEXURE D.—No. II.

FOREST DEPARTMENT KISHANGARH.

Area of Forests during the Sambal year 1963 ending 7th October 1967.

No.	Mukumat or District.	Halka or Range.	Forest Reserves.	AREA.				ADDED DURING THE YEAR.		INCLUDED DURING THE YEAR.		REMARKS.
				Sambal year 1962.		Sambal year 1963.		Sqr. Miles.	Acres.	Sqr. Miles.	Acres.	
				Sqr. Miles.	Acres.	Sqr. Miles.	Acres.					
1	Kishangarh ...	Kishangarh ...	Malas and village forests...	26	16,640	26	16,640	...	...	...	...
2	Arain ...	Arain ...	Kasba and village forests...	8	5,120	8	5,120	...	...	...	...
3	Rupnagar ...	Rupnagar ...	Kasba and village forests...	7	4,480	7	4,480	...	...	...	...
4	Sarwar ...	Sarwar ...	Kasba and village forests...	1½	800	1½	800	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	42½	27,040	42½	27,040	...	...	...	...
5	Kishangarh and Rupnagar	Kishangarh and Rupnagar	Jagir and Udak forests ...	4	2,560	4	2,560	...	...	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL ...	46½	29,600	46½	29,600	...	...	...	...

N. B. — Portions of Bandersindri included in Kishangarh and Arain.

ANNEXURE D.—No. III.

FOREST DEPARTMENT KISHANGARH.

Out-turn of Fodder in Kishangarh State during the Sambat year 1963.

Description.	PREVIOUS BALANCE.					GATHERED DURING THE YEAR.					ISSUED DURING THE YEAR.					BALANCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					REMARKS.									
	Grass.		Pala.		TOTAL.	Grass.		Pala.		TOTAL.	Grass.		Pala.		TOTAL.	Grass.		Pala.		TOTAL.										
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.		Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.		Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.		Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.											
Kishangarh ...	Mds	Srs.	...	5	...	50	15	59,643	20	499	...	200	20	60,343	...	60,693	20	504	...	250	35	61,448	15	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.
Barwar ...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	19,155	20	158	30	.....	...	19,314	10	9,075	30	139	...	.....	...	10,079	30	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	.....	...
Rupnagar ...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	4,645	20	624	20	294	...	5,564	...	4,045	20	624	20	294	...	5,564	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Arain ...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1,200	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,200	...	1,200	...	.....	...	.....	..	1,200	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
TOTAL ...	1,050	...	5	...	50	15	84,644	20	1,282	10	494	20	86,421	10	75,614	30	1,267	20	644	35	77,427	6	10,079	30	19	30	10,099	20

